

PUTNAM PEAK AND VICINITY, ENCLISH HILLS

Panoramic view and sketch, looking north and east. Most of the area is poorly exposed sandstone and shale; basalt caps the ridge along the skyline. (See also geologic section D.D., fig. 7.) Photograph by F. H. Olmsted





A. PUTAH CREEK CHANNEL DOWNSTREAM FROM RIVER MILE 16.8

Channel downstream is 3-5 feet lower than bed above falls. Falls formed by tough clayey silt into which creek is cutting from Winters downstream to mouth. Photograph by H. G. Thomasson.



B. FOSSIL IN BED OF PUTAH CREEK AT RIVER MILE 13.0

Humerus of Paramylodon cf. P. harlani (Owen). One of several vertebrate remains found in the stream bed between river miles 12 and 15. Photograph by J. E. Upson.





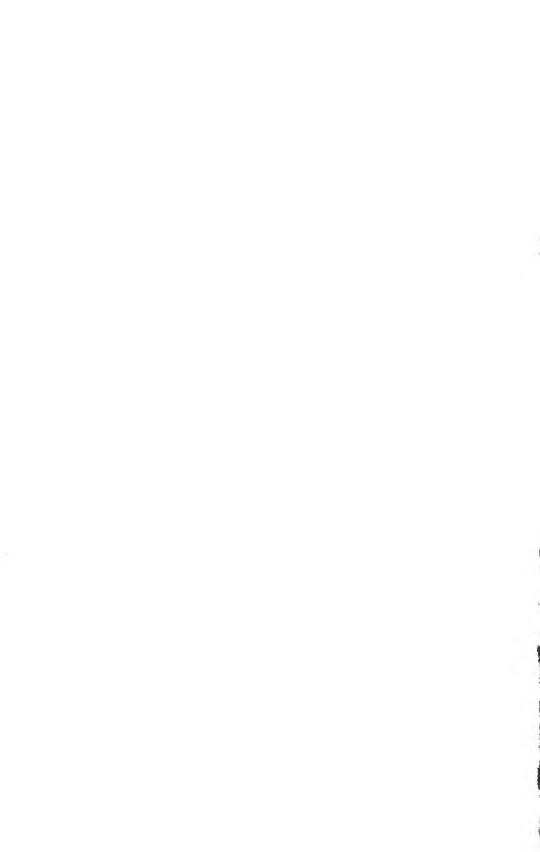
A. EXPOSURE OF TEHAMA FORMATION EAST OF VACAVILLE

Two conglomerate beds and intervening well-bedded sandstone exposed in the cut on the northwest side of U. S. Highway 40 about 1 mile east of Vacaville. Photograph by F. H. Olmsted.



B. PUMICEOUS TUFF IN LOWER PART OF TEHAMA FORMATION

Exposed in roadcut in 9/2W-36F. Fluviatile or deltaic deposition indicated by crossbedding. Note large size of some pumice fragments near top of picture. Photograph by F. H. Olmsted.





A. Flashboards in place form temporary pool about 10 feet deep. Purpose of dam is to increase groundwater recharge in late spring after the danger of floods has passed.

Photograph by H. G. Thomasson.



B. Flashboards removed and tunnels open throughout winter runoff season. Photograph by H. G. Thomasson.
FLASHBOARD DAM ON PUTAH CREEK AT WINTERS